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SOVIET UNITS BEGIN BREAK-THRU DRIVES ON N. SLOVAK FRONT

Pomerania and W. Prussia Still Remain Main Battlegrounds In E. Front Struggle

Domei

BERLIN, March 8.—The most remarkable event on the Eastern Front is a new attack by two Soviet divisions in the Jablunko Pass area in northern Slovakia. The strategical meaning of this attempted break-through between High Tatra and western Beskides is not quite perceivable as yet. The success of the Soviet attack was extremely insignificant. Apparently this enterprise is only an enlargement of the assault front in Slovakia toward the north where embittered fighting is being waged for two weeks. In that sector, of course, the tactical goal of the Soviet offensive thrust is the Grand bend. The attack in the Schemnitz area also concerns the advance toward that river, but the Germans in this sector have also gained a defensive success.

The main interest in the east is further concentrated in the fighting in Pomerania and West Prussia where the strategic aim of the Soviet Command is making itself ever more clearly, namely, the occupation of important harbor cities of Stettin and Danzig. Marshals Zhukov's and Rokossovski's armies are trying to gain their aims on the Oder and the Baltic with extraordinary strong forces of about 12 tank divisions as well as splitting up and annihilating the German forces in Pomerania. In spite of undeniable successes of the Soviets they have not yet fully occupied central Pomerania. In the numerous barrier positions of strong points and localities the hardest resistance is being offered in grim fighting. Moreover, a mobile battle means a severe bloody struggle for the Soviet army. Hard fighting especially has been going on in the ring around Stettin during the past 24 hours.

The mobile battle in Pomerania has entered upon a new phase. The bulk of the 12 tank corps, three infantry armies and three cavalry corps which the Russians employed in this battle theater are now striving to force a breakthrough to Stettin. All efforts which the Soviet made on Tuesday and Wednesday to force a gap through the German salient east of the Oder estuary failed, however, with heavy losses for the attackers. In this sector the Germans in the past 48 hours destroyed 111 Soviet tanks. Zhukov's and Rossokovski's troops are attacking at present four focal points. It appears that their thrusts are aimed at concentric operation.

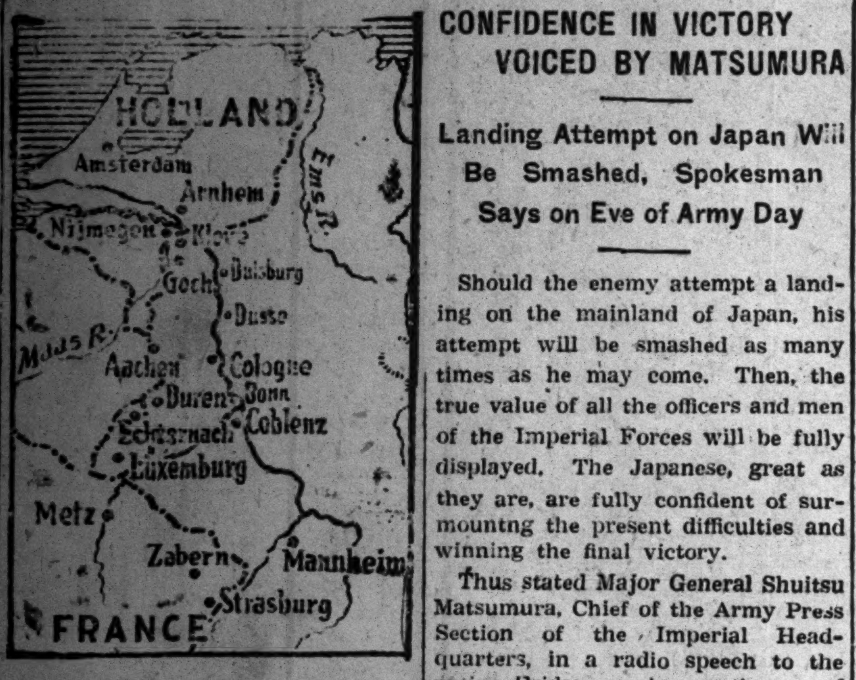
The first thrust was made between the Oder and Lake Madue and is directed toward Altdamm, a suburb of Stettin on the eastern bank of the Oder. The Soviet thrust made, however, only slight progress although they crossed the southern part of Lake Madue in boats and attempted to roll up the German holt position. The second thrust made by strong forces from Stargard Alre on both sides of Isna River toward the automobile highway south of Massow also has Altdamm for its aim. In this sector particularly fierce fighting is in progress at present northwest of Stargard. The attacking 47th Soviet army suffered gigantic losses without achieving much ground. The counterattacks on the automobile highway resulted in outstripping the Soviet battalion.

Also in the third focal point in the area east of Gollnow the Germans successfully maintained their positions against heavy Soviet attacks on the Guben rivulet on the Naugard-Gollnow highway. At the bridge across the rivulet seven Soviet tanks were knocked out by the Panzerfaust. East of Gollnow the Germans recaptured several localities in counterattacks. The fourth focal point is in the Kammin area, where the Soviet tanks reached the Baltic coast. This thrust, however, is of only minor importance. More important appears the thrust the Soviet forces are trying to make from the Kammin area in a southerly direction. They apparently have orders to block the narrows of Stettin Haff at Poelitz and then wheel south and thus get into the rear of the German Oder bridgehead. Repeated Russian attempts to gain Dievenow at Wollin were repulsed by the Germans.

During the German counterattacks in the Lauban area, in the course of which the town of Lauban had been recaptured, strong units of the 3rd Soviet guards tank army had been beaten with great losses and the majority had been annihilated.

In the course of fighting lasting 10 days units of the army Waffen SS and Volkssturm supported by the Luftwaffe have destroyed 162 Soviet tanks, 159 guns, 74 grenade-throwers and more than 100 motor-cars.

The fortress of Graudenz has succumbed to the numerical superiority of the Soviets after three weeks of fighting. The garrison of this fortress under the command of Major General Fricke thus blocked the important Vistula crossing at Graudenz for a considerable time. The onslaught made against this town with far superior forces in men and material finally compelled the garrison which had fired its last round of ammunition to give up the struggle.



PATTON'S TANK FORCES GET ACROSS KYLL RIVER

Situation Between Cologne and Koblenz Undergoes Decided Change in Past 24 Hours

Domei

BERLIN, March 8.—Events in the past 24 hours between Cologne and Koblenz have decidedly changed the picture on the Western Front at the seam between the 1st and 3rd American Armies. This change above all is due to the rapid advance of tanks and infantry vanguards of Lieutenant General George Patton's army. After heavy and extremely costly fighting for the Americans in Snow Eifel and at Pruem and after the capture of Trier, the 3rd American Army got into action. On a front only a few kilometers wide, Patton's tanks, carrying also infantry, advanced across the Kyll river in a northeasterly direction.

The Americans had been able to cover the distance of 80 kilometers within five days. It remains to be seen whether the doubtlessly bold thrust of the American tank specialist Patton will bring those operative successes which the supreme command of the 3rd American Army is hoping for. While the Americans are standing in front of Koblenz, the Germans, 90 kilometers farther to the west, with the greatest vehemence are attacking the American positions on the eastern bank of the Saar, 15 kilometers away from the Luxemburg frontier. During the past 12 hours the Germans were even able to make considerable gains. They annihilated the American garrison encircled in Lampaden from their continued thrust to the Saar.

The Moselle valley with its many turns between Trier and Koblenz also in the present situation is the border of nearly a 100 kilometers-long front indentation between the German and American troops. North of the Moselle valley the American fighting group which split off near Dauen is advancing in the direction of Goch. The third large American assault group during the past 12 hours has been able to reach the Rhine near Remagen. After costly fighting in the ruins of Cologne, the Americans have now reached the western bank of the Rhine and the Rhine bridges. In the northern sector the Germans are still holding their bridgehead opposite Wesel. In this sector artillery duels are being waged continuously. Since March, units of the 1st Canadian Army have 10 times unsuccessfully attacked the German positions. According to eyewitness reports thousands of bodies of the Canadians and British are covering the battlefield.

Sweden Signs Monetary Pact

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 8.—The Swedish and British Governments today signed a monetary agreement and the details were revealed simultaneously, according to a London report. Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the agreement will help trade by providing a satisfactory mechanism of payment between Sweden and the sterling area.

CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY VOICED BY MATSUMURA

Landing Attempt on Japan Will Be Smashed, Spokesman Says on Eve of Army Day

Should the enemy attempt a landing on the mainland of Japan, his attempt will be smashed as many times as he may come. Then, the true value of all the officers and men of the Imperial Forces will be fully displayed. The Japanese, great as they are, are fully confident of surmountng the present difficulties and winning the final victory.

Thus stated Major General Shuitsu Matsumura, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, in a radio speech to the nation Friday evening on the eve of the 40th Army Day, which falls today.

The gist of Major General Matsumura's radio address follows:

Major General Matsumura declared in substance; "Tomorrow, March 10, we greet the 40th Army Day, the fourth in the War of Greater East Asia. The first Army Day in the current war came after occupation of Manila and Shonan, the second in midst of the furious fighting in the Solomons after the withdrawal from Guadalcanal, and last year, the third, immediately following the first enemy raids on Truk and the Marianas when the situation was growing more intense. Since then the war has increased in intensity. With the loss of the Marianas in the summer and the invasion of the Philippines in the fall, the situation became grave, and today in the fourth year, the focal points of fighting have shifted to Yiojima and Luzon.

"The fighting on Yiojima is the bloodiest of all in the Pacific. On this island, which is tiny in size, which does not have high mountains and where construction is difficult and drinking water almost unavailable because boiling water shoots up when the ground is dug several meters, the Japanese Forces are fighting magnificently indeed against an enemy superior in the air, on the sea and on land.

"When on February 16, the enemy attempted to land with a hundred vessels under cover of intense air and naval bombardment, the Japanese repulsed them three times. The enemy finally succeeded in landing on February 19. Since then, the fighting has been a succession of bloody battles. From about February 26, the enemy, who dominated the southern half of the island, began to attack the position of our main force, throwing the 4th and 5th Marine divisions into the assault. The assault broke down before the furious resistance of the Japanese defenders, and the enemy relaunched his attack on March 1 with the 3rd Marine division mustered as reinforcements.

Situation Grave

"The situation thus became grave. At present, fighting is being continued from the strongholds in the northern part of the island, such as Tamanayama, North Village, and Hyoryuboku.

"In the meantime, countless acts of heroism have been carried out. There was Captain Hayauchi, commander of a rapid-fire cannon unit, who personally operated a gun and when his gun was destroyed, carried dynamite and rammed himself against an enemy tank. There were the two heroes of Osakayama who felled more than a score of enemy troops by sharp-shooting and who seized a machine-gun from the enemy and fought with tremendous valor. And there was the Nagata Death Band, which hacked into the enemy hordes from the Tamanayama region to the foot of Suribachiyama, killing and wounding numerous enemy troops, and returned safely. The actions of the Japanese defenders has been truly as to make the Gods weep. The Supreme Commander, Lieutenant General Kuribayashi, stands constantly at the head of his forces and exhorts them with the determination to 'remain in spirit, even if my flesh be felled on the firing lines, to destroy the enemy.' Recently, the Supreme Commander, thinking of the contingency in which communications might be cut, sent this message; 'I greatly regret the fact that I was unable to carry out my heavy responsibilities. I will be reborn seven times to defend the Imperial land.'

"The fighting on Luzon is taking place at present chiefly in the mountains to the east of the Luzon plain, in the heights west of Clark Field and around Manila. Furious street fighting had been continuing more than a month since the invasion of Manila by the enemy, and now the center of fighting is about to shift to the mountainous area to the east. The Japanese Forces, although fighting under enemy air control since the Lingayan landing, have struck out in shock attacks, and each man has been killing ten, nay a hundred enemy troops. Up to the end of February 70,000 casualties were inflicted upon the enemy. In contrast, the Japanese losses have been very few. Our main force is intact, and much is expected of the full-scale bleeding operations to come. The time will come when the enemy's casualties of 70,000 will grow to 100,000, to 200,000. Disastrous bleeding will be forced on the enemy, and finally a fatal blow inflicted upon him.

Will Surmount Difficulties

"'The darkest hour is the nearest time to dawn,' said King Friedrich of Prussia. Japan now is facing the difficult war situation in the midst of the seething sea. Can not the Japanese, great as they are, surmount the difficulties? Surely, yes! In the spring of 1918, the fourth year of World War 1, the Allied Forces faced a crisis as a result of great German offensive on the Western front. The French Premier, Clemenceau, then declared in the French Chamber of Deputies that victory would come to those who believed in sure victory in the last 15 minutes of war.

"We, the Japanese, surely believing in final victory, are a nation capable of fighting longer than the enemy.

"Since late last year, the enemy air raids have become severe. I expect that the raids will be intensified more than ever as the war situation progresses. I cannot but be indignant over the enemy's blind bombings of harmless Japanese people. London, Paris, Berlin and Moscow have not been defeated by air raids. Even Seversky, the American aircraft designer, who believes in the omnipotence of air forces, says that air raids have less psychological effects on the people and that this is a psychological puzzle. Should the bestial Americans think that severe air raids would break the fighting spirit of the Japanese, this would be a fool's dream.

"The war situation has developed so much that we may anticipate a decisive battle to be waged on the mainland of Japan. The difficulty of supplying war materials made Japanese Forces to die in honor on Pacific islands, while causing the enemy, depending on huge war materials, to bleed copiously.

"Should, however, the enemy invade the Japanese mainland, all the officers and men of the fighting forces will turn into a mass of bullets against the enemy attack and into a massive citadel in defense. The true value of the Imperial Forces, under the command of the great Sovereign, will be fully displayed then. The indignation of the 100,000,000 people, who firmly maintain the prestige of the fundamental character of Japan and defense of the country, is so great! We, the Japanese, fully believe in victory.

"We must make America realize the fact that Japan cannot be invaded under any circumstances. How frequently the enemy may come to Japan, this country will smash the invader each time. We are determined to fight longer than the enemy. We fight up to the last. I believe that the highest peak of war morale is to fight the enemy longer than it, with the conviction of sure victory."

Heroism of Ida Unit on P.I. Front Is Brought to Imperial Knowledge

Exploits of the Ida Unit which was granted a citation on March 4, by General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Philippine Area, were brought to the August knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor on Friday, it was announced by the War Ministry the same day.

CITATION

"Ida Unit

"Under the command of Colonel Ida, the above Unit, on a mission of annihilating the enemy forces which had penetrated into San Jose from the direction of Kimba was engaged in the task of constructing its position in the vicinity of Munoz. While performing their specific task, the Unit was attacked on January 27, by enemy forces of about one division strong under cover of machine-gunning and bombing attacks. Nothing daunted, however, the Ida Unit repulsed the repeated enemy assaults and held its position for more than 10 days, by conducting bayonet attacks day and night.

"Though tightly encircled by the enemy forces which had been greatly augmented, the tanks and guns belonging to the Unit mostly blasted by the enemy and Colonel Ida dead in action, the same Unit under command of Major Takahashi continued stiff resistance against the huge enemy forces. Thus manifesting superb fighting spirit, the Ida Unit inflicted heavy losses on the invaders.

"Fighting fearlessly, the Unit shattered the enemy design of launching an offensive against Yobinyos, and, by checking the further advance of the enemy toward San Jose, contributed greatly to the general warfare.

"Upon receipt of an order to deploy to some other point on February 6, the same Unit completed its mission after penetrating through the enemy position. The achievements of the Unit were highly commendable as full manifestation of the superb fighting morale of the officers and men who cooperated with one another under the efficient leadership of their Commander.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby granted.

"March 4, 1945,

"Tomoyuki Yamashita
Supreme Commander of the
Japanese Army Forces in
the Philippine Area."

ROLE OF BRITISH FLEET IN PACIFIC IS STRESSED

Strength Being Upped to Enable Operation Against Japan, Alexander Declares

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 7.—Indirectly expressing opposition to the revision of the Pacific operational plan by Washington, Albert V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, today strongly stressed that the British fleet would take part in the Pacific operations.

Alexander, according to a London report, in presenting the naval budget to the House of Commons, declared in his report that the strength of the British forces was being increased to enable them to take part in operations against the Japanese Forces. Asserting that for the British fleet to operate beside the American fleet and to play a role befitting Britain, it would not do to postpone various problems until the termination of the war in Europe, Alexander declared that a huge fleet-train accompanied by various types of ships for supplies, repairs and recreation was being concentrated in the East

Alexander said that a considerable reinforcement of the British Eastern fleet was effected in the beginning of 1944. Admitting that despite reinforcements sent from the fleets of other nations the British Eastern fleet was frequently weak, Alexander claimed, however, that now the fleet included the battleships, Queen Elizabeth and Valiant; the battle cruiser, Renown; the French battleship, Richelieu; several American and British carriers; several British cruisers; the Dutch warship Tromp; and destroyers of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands.

CALIFORNIA NISEI ATTACKED

'Drunkards' Burn House in San Jose; Use Guns to Cover Escape

Domei

LISBON, March 8.—An American citizen of Japanese parentage named Takeda, living at San Jose, California, reported to the Chief of Police in San Jose that several persons attacked and set fire to his house on March 6, according to a report from that city.

The attackers spread oil around Takeda's house and cut his telephone line before setting the house on fire. However, the entire members of the Takeda family were unscathed as the fire consumed only the front half of the building. When Takeda ran out of the house to seek help, he saw the arsonists fleeing in a sedan car from which they fired at him.

The police are investigating into the matter, but they are treating it very lightly, saying that it was only an act of some drunkards.

Anti-Axis Pressing Swiss

Domei

ZURICH, March 8.—Negotiations had been going on in Berne between the representatives of the United States, Britain and the French Provisional Government and representatives of the Swiss Government, aiming at the complete suspension of Swiss economic relations with Germany. All matters have reportedly been settled but details have not been made public.

PRINCE KAYA NAMED HEAD OF ARMY STAFF COLLEGE

Kawabe, Kita Become Generals —Army Also Announces 7 Other Appointments

His Imperial Highness Lieutenant General Prince Tsunenori Kaya has been appointed Principal of the Army Staff College, the War Ministry announced on Friday.

Lieutenant Generals Masakazu Kawabe and Seiichi Kita have been promoted to the rank of general, and General Shizuichi Tanaka was made Commander of the Eastern Army District, the War Ministry also announced on the same day.

Other appointments announced by the War Ministry on Friday follow:

Major General Matsukichi Fujii appointed Director of the Military Recruitment Department of the Hiroshima Division.

Major General Naozo Nakano appointed Director of the Military Recruitment Department of the Kurume Division.

Major General Juro Goto appointed Commander of the Kofu Regimental District.

Major General Juro Adachi appointed Commander of the Nagoya Regimental District.

Major General Motoo Sawaki appointed Commander of the Tokushima Regimental District.

Colonel Tsuguhiko Miyazaki appointed Commander of the Asahikawa Regimental District.

Prince Kaya's Career

His Imperial Highness Lieutenant General Prince Kaya was promoted to the rank of a cavalry sublieutenant in 1920. After graduating from the Army Staff College in 1926, His Imperial Highness Prince Kaya in the rank of a captain was appointed a staff member of the Army General Staff in 1928.

In 1931 he was made a major and became an instructor of the Army Staff College in the following year. In 1935, His Imperial Highness Prince Kaya in the rank of a lieutenant colonel served as a unit commander.

His Imperial Highness Prince Kaya was appointed a staff officer of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China in 1938. Two years later, he was promoted to the rank of a major general and became a unit commander. In 1941 he was Commander of the Imperial Guard Brigade. In the following year, he was appointed Principal of the Toyama Military School.

It was in 1943 when he was promoted to the rank of a lieutenant general and then he became Commander of the Nagoya Division. After serving as the Commander of the Imperial Guard Division he was made a staff member of Military Aviation last year, the post he held up to the present appointment.

APPEALS TO U.S. CONGRESS

Morgenthau Urges Adoption of Bretton Woods Monetary Plan

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 8.—The United States Congress was told today by Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, to adopt the Bretton Woods monetary proposals for world economic stabilization prior to the meeting of the United Nations World Security Conference in San Francisco on April 25, according to a Washington report. He said that the proposals will have to be considered to show that the United States means business in international collaboration.

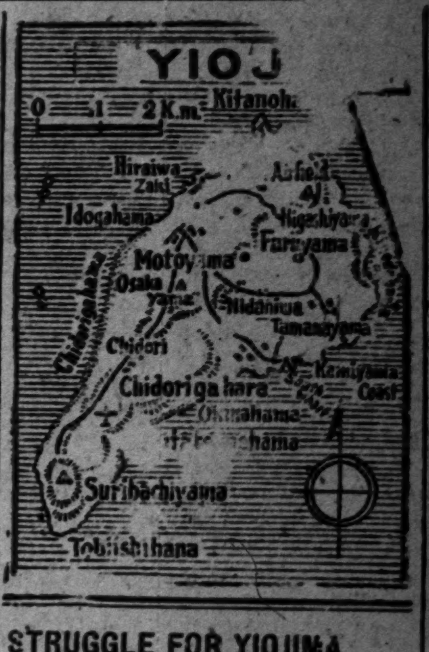
Morgenthau stated that the American delegation then would be able to enter the conference with definite assurance to the world that the United States Congress meant business and would not just be talking about world collaboration.

In this connection, an Associated Press report said that Morgenthau's request let off a vigorous clamor from Republicans on the Banking Committee against what they called "railroading the legislation." The Treasury head declared that the world is waiting for America to take the lead in the establishment of a world bank to make reconstruction and development loans and setting up an international fund for currency stabilization and exchange.

Britisher Sees Chiang

Domei

LISBON, March 8.—Lady Mountbatten, wife of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in South-east Asia, called on General Chiang Kai-shek today and later attended a banquet given by him, according to a Chungking report. Tomorrow she will visit hospitals in Chungking and on Sunday will go to a hot springs north of that city.



STRUGGLE FOR YIOJIMA STILL RAGING FIERCELY

Japanese Units Chackmating 3 Yankee Divisions—Mitscher Fears Nippon Navy

Domei

LISBON, March 7.—Furiously counterattacking the ground action by three American divisions supported by a terrific artillery fire and land-based aircraft activities, the Japanese Forces on Yiojima continue to check the enemy, according to an AP frontline dispatch.

With their advance blocked by the Japanese, on March 4 and 5, the enemy units intensified their attacks on the morning of the following day, but in the face of the fierce counterattack by the Japanese who concentrated their artillery fire on the enemy, the invading forces are reported to have been effectively frustrated.

In this connection, an AP correspondent said that despite the fact that the American Marine corps had intensified their attacks under cover of ship-guns, carrier-borne aircraft and gunfire, for the last 16 days, the Japanese were still putting up a stiff resistance.

UP correspondent, Johnson, dispatched a report today from the Turner, U.S. flagship, saying that the American forces on Yiojima are confronted by the Japanese at a distance of only 25 yards and that they are using hand grenades, bayonets and even knives. He further stated that the Marine corps had been pinned to one spot without being able to make any further advance.

Regarding the war situation in Yiojima, a CBS correspondent in his report yesterday, commented that the Yiojima operation contains the concentrated power of a tightly-wounded spring. The tighter the Japanese become pressed by the Americans, the further intensified will become their resistance. The Japanese Forces are holding their position in the northern sector of the island and putting up grim resistance, he further stated.

Major General Harry Schmidt, Commander of the U.S. 5th Amphibian Tank Marine Corps, is reported to have stated in this connection, that Yiojima was the most formidably fortified island in the Pacific area in spite of its size.

Japan's Sea Strength Feared

Domei

LISBON, March 7.—Rear Admiral Marc Mitscher, Commander of the U.S. 58th Task Force, is said to have stressed the formidable fighting strength of the Japanese Navy, it was reported by an AP correspondent aboard an American flagship today.

In this connection, the correspondent, relaying the statement made by Mitscher, said, "No one can predict now what will happen during the coming six months in the Pacific theater of war. The recent attacks conducted by the U.S. task forces against the Japanese mainland were not so furiously counterattacked by the Japanese as we had expected. However, the fact does not indicate the decimation of the Japanese Navy or Air Forces. Japan still has strong naval and air forces.

"It is evident that American fleets cannot act as they wish in the waters near the Japanese mainland without sustaining damage. Furthermore, Japan still has strong and well-trained ground forces. America must remember that she has not yet inflicted any losses on the Japanese Army Forces."

Attlee Sees Van Acker

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 8.—British Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee, who is now in Brussels, conferred today with Belgian Government officials including Prime Minister Achille van Acker to discuss the supply of badly needed food and materials for Belgium, says a Brussels report.

NIPPON UNITS CRUSH ASSAULT ON TENZAN IN YIOJIMA FIGHTING

Futile Enemy Move Completely Frustrated—Shock Attack Near N. Village Succeeds

With the main object of assaulting North Village the invasion forces on Yiojima, reinforced by the 3rd Marine division, stubbornly continued their offensive drive against the said sector where fierce battle is now under way.

Maintaining the highest fighting spirit and morale Japanese Garrison Forces there by their shock tactics are relentlessly fighting to smash the American thrust on the front extending from North Village to Hyoryuboku through Tamanayama where the various vital points are still firmly in Japanese hands.

On the night of March 7 crack Japanese raiding units launched a heavy counterattack against the enemy in the area near North Village while other strong shock attack units stormed the enemy from the rear achieving tremendous results.

A part of the American forces made a futile attempt to storm the position at Tenzan on March 8 and met a crushing blow at the hands of the Japanese who killed or wounded 70 of the invaders.

Meanwhile the U.S. Forces that have suffered a loss of more than 20,000 in casualties following their landing again sustained huge losses aggregating over 1,170 together with six tanks in a two-day battle on March 6 and 7.

140 Yanks Killed

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, March 9.—With tank units in the lead powerful enemy forces attacked the vicinity of Tamanayama and Nidaniwa during day time on March 7. In all sectors fierce encounters took place between the Japanese and the enemy, but after killing about 140 of the enemy, the Japanese were able to repulse the attack.

Yiojima Enemy Bombed

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, March 9.—Japanese Air Units raided Yiojima at dawn today and after dropping bombs and blasting enemy units in the central and southern part of the island, returned to their base.

Twenty-five ship-borne planes and B-24's carried out raids from early in the morning till night on March 6 on Chichijima. One enemy plane was damaged by the Japanese Units on the spot.

NIMITZ, KING CONFER

Hurley and Wedemeyer See F.D.R. On Chungking Condition

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 8.—Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, made a surprise visit to Washington today to confer with Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Navy and Chief of Naval Operations, according to a Washington report. It was also disclosed that also in Washington are Admiral William Halsey, Commander of the U.S. 3rd Pacific Fleet, Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Forces in China and Major General Patrick Hurley, U.S. Ambassador to Chungking.

Domei

LISBON, March 8.—Major General Patrick Hurley, U.S. Ambassador to Chungking, and Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, Commander of the U.S. Forces in China, who are now in the United States, are reported to have conferred with President Roosevelt at the White House for some 30 minutes today, according to a Washington dispatch.

In this connection, Hurley stated that he had made some preliminary reports, but it is generally surmised that he must have conferred with the President on the recent conditions in Chungking. Wedemeyer refrained from making any comment when leaving the White House. He merely told newspapermen that he was scheduled to have talks with officials of the State and other departments as well as others connected with Chungking administration.

2 B-29's Over Japan

One B-29 bomber made a reconnaissance flight over the Tokaido area between 7 a.m. and 9:30 a.m. on Friday while another flew over Kyushu for the same purpose about the same time. No bombs were dropped.

ANGLO-U.S. NAVAL ACTION AGAINST JAPAN DOUBTED

AP Scribe Cites Basic Differences Barring Joint Operation in Pacific—British Jolted

Domei

LISBON, March 7.—The opinion that it is impossible for the British fleet to cooperate in the Pacific operations was expressed by AP correspondent Charles McMurtry in an article on Pacific strategy released by the Associated Press yesterday. McMurtry's article was written upon his return from two and a half years of service as a correspondent attached to the headquarters of the United States Pacific fleet. British reports today disclosed that the article had awakened intense reaction in British circles.

It is recalled that already at the time of the Quebec Conference, American military representatives regarded British participation in the Pacific campaign as a nuisance. At that time Henry Morgenthau, United States Secretary of the Treasury, was especially sent to the meeting to point out from a financial angle that Britain did not have the power to prosecute the Pacific operations. There was even a struggle between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at the conference over the issue. The latest AP article is believed to reflect the feeling of contempt for the British navy which permeates the American Pacific fleet from its Commander-in-Chief Admiral Chester Nimitz on down to the enlisted men.

The correspondent declared in effect, "No matter how fervently the commanders of the American and British fleets might desire to work together in attacking Japan, there is no possibility for the two Pacific fleets to carry out simultaneous joint operations. Admiral Chester Nimitz, commander of the United States Pacific fleet, and Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, commander of the British Pacific fleet, reached a friendly agreement a few weeks ago at Pearl Harbor in regard to joint operations. But it is not a simple matter for the two fleets to attack Japan at high speed. The British, and particularly the Australians, are waiting anxiously for their warships to take part in attacks on the Tokyo-Yokohama district, Kyushu and Taiwan, but they will have to wait several weeks more for Nimitz to be able to report that the Allied forces, and not just the Americans, have attacked the inner defenses of the Japanese homeland from the sea.

Various Differences Cited

"There are differences such as the following between the two fleets. Whereas American warships are constructed with high-speed attacks in mind, the British fleet is considerably slower, being built for defensive operations. The American Pacific fleet is built so that it can swiftly carry out a pulverizing attack on any objective in the Pacific, which occupies 40 per cent of the global surface. Most of the American warships in the Pacific are capable of 30 knots and many others vessels can move still faster. But the British fleet is built for the defense of the British homeland, with close-range action in mind. As in the Battle of Jutland in the last World War, it is built for battles between fleets having heavy armor and large-calibre guns but a slow speed.

"Many British warcraft operate at highest efficiency at from 12 to 15 knots. But Nimitz' third or ninth fleets alone are able, or will be able soon, to hit the target with 2,000 carrier planes. The limit for the British fleet, which is scattered around the world, is to send up only a fraction of that number. Moreover, the training and ways of thinking of the American and British commanders stand in fundamental opposition. Admiral William Halsey, commander of the Third Fleet, and Vice-Admiral Marc Mitscher, commander of the 58th task force, have for many years studied methods to operate their fleets at high speed in waters far removed from the home bases.

"In contrast, the commanders of the British fleet have submerged themselves in studying for combat at from 10 to 15 knots and at close range. The American and British fleets conducted joint operations against Sumatra and Surabaya in April and May, 1944, but the results were not very satisfactory. These operations brought about a solid recognition of the fact that such fundamentally opposed fleets could not operate in full coordination which is absolutely necessary in such bold attacks as the bombing of the powerfully defended Japanese homeland. The fact that the American and British fleets have not conducted joint operations might be a coincidence but it also might be an eloquent proof of the above factor.

"To hit a well-defended enemy position it is necessary to strike with speed and surprise, and to retire at high speed. But the withdrawal of the Allied fleet from Sumatra and Surabaya was slow. At least from American standards it was very slow. British warships, especially those of old age, must refuel frequently compared with the American warships which carry many days supplies of fuel. If the British fleet is to be rebuilt so that its fuel capacity will be enlarged, it would require several weeks, perhaps several months."

Meanwhile, British reports said that the AP dispatch had dealt a severe jolt to the British. A Reuter report described the sudden announcement by Fraser yesterday that all preparations had been made by the British Pacific fleet as a veiled protest against any revision of Pacific strategy in Washington. Meanwhile, a special correspondent of the Sydney Herald attached to the British Pacific fleet refuted the AP charge and called for clarification by Nimitz. The fact that the censor of the British headquarters passed the dispatch is believed to indicate that the dispatch is nothing other than an expression of Fraser's anger.

The report said in effect: "The role the British fleet is to play in the Pacific apparently hangs in balance. According to an American report from the Central Pacific there is almost no room for doubt that an obstacle has cropped up to the conduct of joint operations by the American and British navies. The announcement by Fraser that the British fleet was now ready to move out must be regarded as a cautious refutation against the Americans in Washington rather than as an indication that the British fleet will move out in the near future. The AP correspondent's report that the British fleet is unneeded in the Pacific, that British warships are unsuited to long range operations and that British warships can not operate at high speed is a mistake.

"The British fleet has frequently operated at more than 20 knots. There is no great speed gap between the American and British fleets. On the point of the number of carrier-planes, it is recalled that American task forces fought the Japanese a year ago with four or five hundred carrier planes and that the Japanese fleet has knocked out the American Pacific fleet with 150 planes. If there has been a delay in the utilization of the British fleet because of some technical difficulty, a clear statement by Nimitz would go a long way toward mutual understanding. At least it would be able to stop the rumor that the British fleet cannot operate throughout the Pacific because of political discord."

Meanwhile, the New York correspondent of the Daily Mail today declared that Admiral Ernest King, Chief of Naval Operations and Commander-in-Chief of the United States fleet, has always objected to the participation by the British fleet in operations against the Japanese homeland. Recalling that at the Quebec conference, Churchill inveigled Roosevelt into agreement so that the British fleet would be allowed to play a big role in East Asia, the correspondent declared that recently, however, the strategy against the Japanese had been revised in Washington, so that the British fleet would be given a comparatively small role to play.

The correspondent said that according to the revised plan, the British fleet under Fraser would be excluded from Japanese waters and be deprived of a chance to fight the Japanese fleet.

Declaring that the role of the British fleet would be limited to operations against Shonan and Hongkong, the correspondent said that there was no possibility for the British fleet, which is now ready to move out from an Australian base, to join the United States fourth fleet.

Total War Casualties Of U.S. Army, Navy Revealed as 823,632

Domei

LISBON, March 8.—The United States War and Navy Departments announced today that the U.S. Army and Navy forces have suffered a total of 823,632 casualties since the outset of the current war up to February 28 of this year, according to a Washington dispatch. The figures show an increase of 10,600 as compared with those of the preceding week. Of the 823,632 casualties, the loss sustained by the Army is reported to total 732,922 and that of the Navy, 90,710.

Opposes Postwar Plans

Domei

LISBON, March 8.—"Many postwar problems are increasingly becoming the center of interest in the United States but the concrete settlement of such, inasmuch as they are of nationwide and worldwide concern should be left till after the termination of the war," declared Colonel Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of War, at a press conference today, according to a Washington dispatch. He further stated that America should put all her strength now toward the war effort and should not take any concrete step on postwar plans.

Saudi-Arabia Joins Anti-Axis

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 8.—The kingdom of Saudi-Arabia has joined the anti-Axis nations, becoming the 45th member, it was announced in Washington today. Saudi-Arabia had previously declared war on the Axis Powers.

FAVOR NEW VOTING PLAN OF PEACE ORGANIZATION

U.S. Senators Say Compromise Arrangement Will Facilitate Pact Ratification

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 8.—The voting procedure of the projected World Security Organization, as recently announced, is meeting the general approval of the Republican, as well as the Democratic members of the United States Senate, according to a Washington dispatch.

Senator Walter F. George, Democrat of Georgia, said:

"I think this agreement will tend to bring about a ratification of the treaty. It seems to be a workable compromise. If the permanent members of the Council, especially Russia, Britain and the United States disagree on application of force, the organization would virtually fall apart."

Senator Joseph H. Ball, Republican of Minnesota, also predicting Senate ratification of the World Security Organization, said: "I think that if a major power is an aggressor, we are to jump on him."

Meanwhile, referring to the refusal of the French Provisional Government to accept responsibility as a co-sponsor of the United Nations World Security Conference in San Francisco on April 25, Wang Shi-chieh Chungking Publicity Minister said today, according to a Chungking dispatch:

"While Chungking, like her allies, regrets that France has not been able to see her way clear to being a co-sponsor of the invitations, there is no doubt at all that the important part which France is expected to play both at the San Francisco Conference and in the new organization which is to emerge from that Conference, will not be in the least affected."

'Frisco Meet Handicapped

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 8.—While much depends on the outcome of the United Nations World Security Conference commencing in San Francisco on April 25, the chances are that it will be beset with serious difficulties, comments the independent British weekly Time and Tide.

France, the periodical points out, did not participate in laying down the program and is therefore right in refusing to take over any responsibility.

The voting formula, agreed upon at the Crimea Conference, has caused much displeasure; the injustice of this formula is obvious, the periodical goes on, asking: "What will the smaller nations say if they realize that in the event of a serious difference with one of the big Powers they would have hardly any chance of getting satisfaction?"

END OF U.S. SHIP DEPICTED

Transport Sunk by Japanese Attack; Only 2 Survive

Domei

LISBON, March 7.—The sinking, due to a Japanese attack, of the United States transport Repense, 14,200 tons, in the Pacific, already announced by the U.S. Navy Department, was so sudden that of the 200 men on board, only two survived, besides eight others who had gone ashore a nearby island, said Major B. L. Stimson, of the United States Coast Guard, a survivor, at a press conference held at the Navy Department yesterday, reports a Washington dispatch. Stimson's account of the sinking follows:

"The freighter Repense, fully loaded with munitions, suddenly exploded and sank several miles off a certain island of the Pacific. As I happened to be on that island just then, I watched from the shore. There were about 200 men on board the ship, but only two were saved. Eight others, including myself, were fortunate, because we were on the island at the moment. The ship had anchored off the shore and was unloading her cargo.

"Before I realized what happened, huge flames rose from the ship and there were two big explosions, the shock of which I felt on the island. We soon went into a boat and rowed toward the ship, but when we reached the spot there were only two survivors. There was nothing else in sight. The cause of her sinking was a Japanese attack."

It is to be noted that in the survivor's account of the sinking, no mention is made of the island, nor is it made clear how the ship was attacked, whether it was by a plane or a submarine.

Nippon Unit Commended

Domei

SOUTHERN FRONT, March 8.—The Eguchi Unit commissioned to guard a certain base which on February 11 downed one and damaged two out of the 12 enemy planes which came raiding near the vicinity of a certain undisclosed place with two heavy machine guns was granted a letter of commendation by the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in northern Celebes on February 15.

Anglo-U.S. Bungling in Despoiled France Is Bitterly Attacked by British Journal

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 8.—Pointing out that the present plight of France is now worse than "when the Nazis were masters," the British paper, Manchester Guardian, in a recent leader stated: "The Government always declared that nothing could be done before liberation, but that everything would be done after. Has any promise been so shamelessly abandoned?"

It further pointed out that the people of Paris have less chances today of getting their meager rations of 13 ounces of bread a day, six and a half ounces of meat a week, and 18 ounces of sugar a month, than during the days of war. Furthermore, the paper stated, children over 13 and adults get no milk.

It has been revealed by the French Minister of Information that for the all-important transportation of daily necessities, France has only 6,000 railway engines against 19,000 in 1938 and the use of only one-third of her railway cars and canal barges. The paper warns that matters which the "liberators" take so lightly may have serious political results, especially since the contrast between the living standards of the people of France and the Anglo-Americans is brought dramatically before the French by the presence of Anglo-American soldiers. "By comparison with the French ration, the ration of our soldiers is like a menu at the Savoy before the war," the paper declares. "Recently," it continued, "One of our men threw away some rice, whereupon some French rushed in to pick up this wasted food."

The paper furthermore declared that France's present shipping tonnage is less than one-third of the prewar figure, and three-quarters of the mercantile fleet is in the Allied Shipping Pool in which France has no voice. "Thus," points out the paper, "France must endure hunger, cold and unemployment because her ships are being used to take Allied supplies to the Far East. It is no wonder that there is a general agreement, much greater in scope than during the days of the Popular Front, that drastic industrial reforms are needed." The paper continues:

"If these privations continue, the sense of frustration will displace the spirit of hope so greatly needed for reconstruction. Moreover, in a sense, France is still treated like a 'poor relation' which will make her politicians sensitive about their prestige and therefore less balanced and composed in their judgment on all foreign questions.

"Whether or not France makes a success of the great task of reconstruction is of immense importance to Europe. But for no other country is this so important as for Britain. However, in this the French problem does not stand alone. It is paralleled in Belgium, Luxemburg, Holland, and Yugoslavia. There has been some desperate bungling and worse, in, both Washington and London."

CONFIDENCE VOTE GIVEN BONOMI BY HIS CABINET

Premier Promises Swift Fascist Purge to Placate Communist Members

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, March 8.—**Premier Ivanoe Bonomi of the Italian puppet regime, yesterday, was given a vote of confidence by the Cabinet after he had promised to carry out a speedy Fascist purge, says a Rome dispatch.**

This vote of confidence followed close on the heels of the demand for Bonomi's resignation made by the Communist ministers and undersecretaries of his Government, the report further revealed.

As a result, the report added, Bonomi apparently has weathered the crisis which developed from the escape of General Mario Roatta, former Italian Chief of Staff, and the subsequent riots before the Royal Palace in Rome.

Roatta was on trial on war crime charges when he escaped. The protest riot followed and one Communist was killed, the same report stated.

Italian Reds Will Act

Domei

BERLIN, March 8.—The Wilhelmstrasse is convinced that the Italian Communists will take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the escape from prison made by General Mario Roatta, former Italian Chief of Staff, in order to increase their influence at the expense of the Bonomi Government.

The spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse, in this connection, hinted at the possibility that Roatta might carry out his previously hinted threat of revealing the game of power politics which was being played behind the scenes in Italy.

Continuing, he further hinted to the effect that Roatta might be on his way to England as Spain as well as the Vatican had denied that Roatta was on their soil. Hardly anyone would assume that Roatta had fled to Germany, the spokesman further stated, adding that the question was whether England now would also issue a denial.

U.S. PILOT KILLS SERGEANT

Domei

LISBON, March 7.—A certain American lieutenant colonel in command of a fighter plane unit attached to the U.S. 14th Air Force in China, machine-gunned and killed a wounded member of a bomber plane who was trapped when the machine crashed on the return trip to its base after a bombing attack on Japan, says a Chungking report. The lieutenant colonel in question at a military tribunal called by Major General Claire Chennault, Commander of the 14th Air Force, today was exonerated of all charges, the same report added.

The incident occurred on January 18 when the B-29 in trying to land, ran beyond the runway and hurtling over a 60-foot jetty, crashed below. Two of the crew of five met instantaneous death while the second pilot died shortly after. The pilot was saved from the burning plane but the last remaining gunner, a sergeant of 20 years of age, was caught between the tail and the damaged part of the plane. Seeing that all hopes of saving the lad was impossible the 31-year-old lieutenant machine-gunned the sergeant.

ARGENTINE RESOLUTION PASSED BY CONFEREES

Can Join Western Hemisphere Society If it Declares War on Germany

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 8.—The Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference meeting at a secret session last night in Mexico City finally ratified the Argentine resolution at noon today permitting Argentina to join the new Western Hemisphere society and the United Nations, according to a Mexico City dispatch.

The foreign ministers of the 20 Latin-American countries have worded the resolution in such a phrase that not a single threat or demand is made for Argentina as a price for admission to the hemispheric family of nations but the document points out that only far-reaching changes in Argentina can reunite the Western Hemisphere.

The resolution also asks for a declaration of war on Germany as the condition for recognition of the present Farrell Government and that Argentina can also reestablish diplomatic relations with other American nations.

Meanwhile, Washington circles commenting on the passage of the Act of Chepultepec said the American nations are obligated to combine their strength against any aggressor attacking any of their neighbors and thus the American nations have become the first in the world to adopt the security system envisaged by the Dumbarton Oaks conference.

They say that this move has two very important meanings to America. One is that it can be interpreted as a specific warning to Argentina, the only American nation not represented in Mexico City, that if she continues her present aggressive and military acts and invades the territory of any of her neighbors, she must stand and face the possibility of a joint attack by the other 20 American Republics.

The second, they state, is very important for the United States because for the first time in American history the American Republics south of the border, south of the Rio Grande, have actually welcomed the United States to make her power available to all the Americas.

Argentina-Soviet Ties Likely
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 8.—Argentine President Edelmiro Farrell has ordered Acting Foreign Minister Cesar Ameghino to carry out negotiations for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, according to reliable reports received from Buenos Aires today.

U.S. Senate Confirms Vinson

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 8.—The United States Senate unanimously confirmed the nomination of Judge Fred M. Vinson as Federal Loan Administrator succeeding Jesse Jones, ousted Secretary of Commerce, says a Washington dispatch today.

Chile May Form New Cabinet

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 8.—A new Chilean Cabinet is likely to be formed following last Monday's legislative action for President Juan Antonio Rios today conferred with Luis Barros, who may be ordered to form the Cabinet, according to a Santiago report received here today.

GERMAN SPIRIT DECISIVE, WILL BEAT BRUTE FORCE

Moment of Change in Course of War Ahead, Reich Minister Goebbels Stresses

Domei

BERLIN, March 8.—"Spiritual factors, above all, will finally decide this war. Imponderables, composed of the indefinable powers of spirit and soul, are playing at least as great a part in the war as the material factors of warfare." Thus states Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister for National Enlightenment and Propaganda, in his latest contribution headlined "The Moment Which Will Bring the Change," to Das Reich.

"In its national strength," Dr. Goebbels asserts, "the German people possesses an immense superiority over its enemies. This superiority, however, will not show its effects until a certain time has passed. Then the moment will come for which the Germans have had to wait regardless of the sacrifices they have had to make in the meantime. This moment will be the final turning point in the war.

"Experience has taught us that no man has the right to reason or speculate about the vicissitudes of war. War comes at the moment when it is due, with the vehemence of a natural phenomenon and it mostly ends all of a sudden after its wildest eruption of strength. This is the blessed hour for the nations wanting to form history. It is our task to prepare for this hour, in all the critical situations of the war and not to allow it to pass before we have used it. Whoever at the end of this war is still standing on the battlefield—though bleeding from a thousand wounds—and is not lying at the feet of his enemies, will be the victor forever."

"In all the critical situations of this war," Dr. Goebbels continues, "our nation has known what to do and has thus been able to cope with all dangers. This renders proof of its highest political morale and efficiency. That our enemies will not and cannot understand this, shows more than anything else that they do not know us.

"The fighting on the fronts will fluctuate until the end of the war. It is unlikely to stagnate completely at any time. Each belligerent party will try until the last hour of this super-continental struggle to secure final success for itself.

Decisive Phase Ahead

"To say that the war has already passed its climax does not mean that it will slacken in intensity from now on. On the contrary, the war in its final phase will develop a ferocity of fighting unparalleled so far, and will afterward suddenly and abruptly come to an end. The final phase of the war will be its decisive phase. Nobody can predict when this decisive phase will come since this depends on too many imponderables. The enemy coalition, moreover, is composed of such diverse elements that one can never tell how it will react in this or that case. The war has undergone various changes in the course of the five years of its duration.

"On the enemy's side the war is not only conducted in accordance with new principles, but is also waged by other groups of powers as at its beginning. This is another proof of the fact that the enemy camp opposing us does not represent a clear ideology but is pursuing a practical policy, adapting itself to changing circumstances. These tactics may seem promising for a short while, but in the long run it is very costly.

"As this war demands such heavy sacrifices from every belligerent country, it is all the more necessary to have a precise program which not only makes an impression on the world public, but is also able to convince her own public of the righteousness of her war aims. Our enemies have no such program. They are waging war at random changing their slogans every day.

Sees Spiritual Strength

"One might assume that such a lack of spiritual and moral motives might be balanced by superiority in material. This, however, as history teaches, is not true. When the arrogant promises of victory of our enemies did not come true, this was solely due to the fact that we met all dangers with firm belief in our ideology, and derived from it the strength to master all threats.

"We cannot emphasize too often," Dr. Goebbels stresses, "that the spiritual strength of a nation is the most important war factor. In the final clash between spirit and brute force, the spirit will win victory. Spirit, however, has to be armed and furnished with good weapons when encountering brute force. We shall see to it that this shall always be the case. The condition for our victory is the total mobilization of our national forces for the purposes of this war. These forces suffice to furnish the spirit, inspiring us, with that protection which will enable us to endure all the storms of war unshaken and undefeated."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 8

In central Slovakia, grenadiers and chasseurs, for 10 days have been engaged in fierce forest and mountain fighting against the enemy attacking from the south and east of the Gran Valley at Altsohl. In costly fighting on both sides of Schemnitz, the Soviets made slight territorial gains while on both sides of Lauban troops of the Army, Waffen SS and Volkssturm units, excellently supported by the Luftwaffe, defeated strong sections of the Soviet 3rd Tank Guard Army and inflicted heavy losses on them. The town of Lauban was captured, and 162 enemy tanks, 159 guns, 74 trench mortars and 106 motor vehicles were destroyed or captured.

At Kuestrin, our troops shattered also yesterday numerous Soviet attacks supported by battleplanes and strong artillery fire.

In the focal point of the defensive battle for Pomerania, attempts at breaking through toward Stettin made by strong Soviet forces were held up within our barrier position between Greifenhagen and Gollnow. South of Kammin in front of Kolberg, our fighting units are engaged in successful defense against strong enemy forces and here naval units annihilated to a greater extent with close-range weapons 40 Soviet tanks within two days.

In West Prussia, strong Soviet tank formations which had advanced with the center of gravity toward Stolp and on either side of Preussish-Stargard were repulsed. The garrison of the fortress of Graudenz under its commander Major General Fricke succumbed after blocking for almost three weeks the important Vistula crossing in heroic fighting against an overwhelming enemy onslaught.

In the battle area of East Prussia, Soviet thrusts which had no connection with each other were warded off west of Zinten. The defensive battle in Courland continued to be restricted to the area east of Frauenburg where our troops frustrated also yesterday the breakthrough which the enemy had intended to make with strong forces and a great employment of material.

In the west on the lower Rhine, our troops held the Wesel bridgehead against renewed enemy attacks and they threw back the enemy who had advanced temporarily and inflicted heavy losses on him besides destroying numerous tanks.

In the Duesseldorf-Cologne sector, our front after heavy fighting was pressed back to the eastern bank of the Rhine while on the western bank fighting is still going on in the ruins of Cologne. Against the Bonn bridgehead the enemy is attacking fiercely while on the Ahr River, lively skirmishes occurred with the enemy tank forces which advanced as far as Remagen. Also through the Eifel the American tank forces were able to advance into the Rhine-Moselle triangle but through our attacks into his deep flank, the enemy suffered serious losses. Attacking locally on the lower Kyll River, the enemy attacks were halted before our main battleline. South of Trier, the American troops failed to liberate one of their combat groups which had been cut off by our troops while in the lower Vosges numerous enemy thrusts broke down before our counterattacks.

The lull in the fighting in central Italy continues and reconnaissance thrusts of the Americans in the mountains east of Montese were without success.

In the course of attacks by American terror bombers on western German territory, residential quarters were partly hit badly. The British carried out a terror attack against Dessau last night and dropped bombs on other towns in western, northwestern and central Germany and damage was caused especially in greater Hamburg and Leipzig. Our air defense forces brought down 59 Anglo-American planes, almost exclusively of four-engined bombers.

Warns Greek National Guards

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, March 8—Greek national guards were warned today by Prime Minister General Nicholas Plastiras that they must keep political views apart from their duties, according to an Athens report received here. He said that reports from British military authorities and of EAM delegaes showed that the national guard had abused their powers. Meanwhile, an incident yesterday in Athens reported of a clash between disbanded ELAS troops and civilians whereby one ELAS man was killed.

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WESTERN HONAN PUSHES RECONSTRUCTION WORK

Public Services Restored; Loyang-Chengchow Rail Line To Be Completed Soon

Domei

LOYANG, March 8.—With the Chinese inhabitants, Japanese residents, and the Japanese Army wholeheartedly cooperating in the reconstruction of Honan Province, marked progress is now being made in the rehabilitation of Western Honan with Loyang as its apex.

Ever since the Provincial Government was set up in Loyang on August 1 of last year, various practical reconstruction measures have been enforced, thereby restoring peace and order in Loyang and the neighboring districts.

During the lunar New Year holidays, Chungshan, the main street of Loyang, was humming with merry-makers and shoppers. Recently telegraph and post office services were opened to the public while telephone and electric light offices will shortly be reopened.

With the completion of the Loyang-Chengchow Railway which is expected shortly, it is generally expected that the position of Loyang will be greatly heightened.

At present the population of Loyang is 83,000. If the population of the outskirts of Loyang is added, the total population will exceed the 135,000 figure which prevailed during prewar times.

With the establishment of the Loyang Chamber of Commerce, recovery of trade has been going on briskly. It is expected that guild associations based on trade classification will shortly be organized.

In line with the recovery of Loyang, reconstruction work in Linjuhsien, Sinanhsien, and Ichuanhsien is progressing satisfactorily through the activities of the autonomous commissions in these hsiens. On the other hand, preparatory steps have already been taken for the establishment of hsien governments in Yenshih, Kung, Mengtsin, and Tengfeng hsiens.

STRIKES HIT U.S. OUTPUT

Labor Troubles in Detroit Area Increasing Daily

Domei

LISBON, March 8.—Strikes have become rampant among munitions factories in and around Detroit, greatly decreasing the production of arms, according to a Detroit dispatch.

Some 10,000 workers at the Thompson Company in Detroit went on strike today protesting against the dismissal of some of the men. As a result of the walkout, the production is said to have decreased by 60 per cent.

At the same time, some 3,000 laborers of the Graham-Paige Motor Company also staged a strike today, expressing dissatisfaction over the problem of contract. Meanwhile, the grand-scale walkout staged at the Chrysler Company has come to an end due to the mediation of the Government. However, the 12,000 laborers employed at the Briggs Company are still remaining idle, completely ignoring the order to return to work issued by the Wartime Labor Bureau.

Discussing U.S. Manpower Bill

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 8.—The United States Senate is still discussing the much disputed Manpower Bill but it may reach a final vote on a compromise Manpower Bill sometime today, according to a Washington report.

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FIGHTING MEN OF JAPAN WILL BE HONORED TODAY

40th Army Day to Be Marked By Many Functions for Aiding War-Bereaved

Commemorating the 40th Army Day, marking the occupation of Mukden by the Japanese Forces during the Russo-Japanese War, the 100,000,000 Japanese people, today will express their heartfelt gratitude to the heroic dead of the Special Attack Corps and at the same time increase aid to the war-bereaved families through various functions.

The Military Relief Board is to start a campaign today to last till the end of March to bolster the activities of aiding soldiers and sailors. While eulogizing the outstanding services rendered by the air-heroes of the Special Attack Corps, efforts are to be made to extend further aids to the families who have sent their members to the front so that the fighting men now on the battle lines will be able to perform their duties without worrying about their families.

The branches of the Society for Extending Aid to Soldiers and Sailors and the Society for National Service on the Home Front and various cultural societies throughout Japan will cooperate in commending the families whose members died in action and were posthumously promoted by two ranks. Simultaneously, all the prefectures will participate in various functions of paying tribute to the families of fallen-heroes.

Under the sponsorship of the Military Relief Board, numerous function are scheduled to be held starting from today. The members of the Literary Society for National Service will be dispatched to the war-bereaved families with the mission of writing the biographies of those fallen-heroes, and the biographies when completed are to be presented to the Alma Mater of the heroes. At the same time, some staff officers of the Society for National Service through Fine Arts will also visit the war-bereaved families and paint the portraits of the fallen-heroes and the surroundings of the houses where they had been brought up. Those paintings when completed will be exhibited in the respective districts.

The Dai Nippon Women's Society is to request the mothers of Japan to write encouraging messages to the officers and men fighting on the front, describing the vigorous and courageous daily lives on the home front. The Dai Nippon Youths' and Boys' Corps will sponsor meetings of Women's Corps for the purpose of further invigorating the aid activities for bereaved families.

The Japanese Boys' Cultural Society will dispatch the Volunteer Corps for Extending Aid to Soldiers and Sailors to various districts to put on puppet shows, magic lantern shows and stage performances for the sake of the national school children who have evacuated from Tokyo and other big cities. Those functions are to be conducted with an aim of bolstering the spirit of extending aid to soldiers among children.

The Dai Nippon Wartime Religious Society for National Service will also dispatch its volunteer corps on the task of encouraging the bereaved families.

In commemoration of Army Day, the Army Art Exhibition will be held at the Tokyo Art Museum at the Ueno Park for 20 days beginning March 10, under the joint sponsorship of the Army Art Society, the Society for National Service Through Fine Arts and the Asahi Shimbun. The function is to be also supported by the War Ministry and the Board of Information. The paintings to be displayed include those depicting coal mines, factories, fishing villages and agricultural districts where vital wartime activities are being carried on. These depicting the take-offs of the heroes of the Special Attack Corps, the Philippine operations and others will be presented by the War Ministry to be displayed at the exhibition. Other exhibits include the paintings by such noted artists as Ryushi Kawabata, Insho Domoto and Usaburo Ihara.

Nishi Honganji Donations

In the campaign to solicit a fund of ¥1,000,000 for national defense, the Nishi Honganji Temple in Kyoto has succeeded in bringing the total to ¥1,760,000. Of this amount ¥1,280,000 has already been divided equally and presented to the Army and Navy. Of the balance, ¥140,000 was forwarded to the Maizuru Navy Personnel Department on Thursday and the same amount will be donated to the Army on Army Day today.

Recommended for Peers

The Shyoyukai has decided to recommend Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, Governor of the Bank of Japan and Viscount Seigai Inaba as candidates for vacancies in the viscount members of the House of Peers. A by-election will be held on March 17.

Heavy Casualties Forced by Shock Attacks On Luzon Enemy Who Fears, Hates Japanese

Domei

LUZON FRONT, March 7.—A remarkable increase has come about in the frequency with which enemy hospital ships pass to and from Lingayen Bay.

A 15,000-ton enemy hospital ship, entering Lingayen Bay, docked on February 20. Two days later it hurriedly left, with a full load of wounded. The hospital ship returned on March 2 and left the following day.

On March 4 another hospital ship arrived.

From this it is evident the enemy forces have their hands full dealing with the wounded sacrificed to the "bleed them white" strategy of the Imperial Forces.

Raiding Parties Feared

The American officers and men are in far greater fear of the raiding parties organized by the officers and men of the Imperial Forces than we imagine. Their preoccupation is to find means to frustrate our raiding parties who exact as heavy sacrifices of enemy personnel as possible.

The enemy has organized ignorant Filipinos into bands to look for and to obstruct the Japanese raiding parties, and also to carry on guerrilla warfare. Meanwhile the Americans, by remaining behind their black troops, hope to escape the raiding parties.

The raiding parties, who are determined that nothing shall be allowed to stand in their way, in spite of their difficulties, continue to secure great results from their warfare by methods peculiar to the Imperial Forces. There is no room to doubt this, considering the increase in the number of calls that enemy hospital ships make at Lingayen, and considering the rapidly increasing number of graves marked by plain wooden crosses along the roads leading to the front.

But we could not make a greater mistake than to think that the Americans, confronted by the raiding parties which terrify them, are losing hearts.

Americans Hate Japanese

With the raiding parties' activities increasing, there is a deepening of the enemy's feeling of hatred toward the Japanese, with its inevitable effect in intensifying his determination to fight out the war against Japan.

An illustration of the way the enemy soldiers regard Japan may be found in the manner in which they defile the bodies of Japanese officers and men left behind by the Japanese in their inability to find time to take proper care of them. They have lost all sense of humanity, going so far as to take pleasure in getting hold of the body of any Japanese soldier they may see, cutting out the skull, making paper knives of the bones, and sending them home to relatives and friends as presents from the front. They have no touch of sympathy and are really brutes by the standard's of the Japanese. On the other hand, the members of our raiding parties even place flowers before those graves of American soldiers as may catch their eyes on their way from their expeditions.

'Take Their Heads'

"Be sure to kill as many Japanese as possible, and do not forget to take their heads and their revolvers when you come home from the front." This is a passage from a letter to an American soldier at the Lingayen front written by a girl, probably his sweetheart. This sentence tells much. It enables us to see into the depths of the hearts of the Americans and see their intent to put Japan out of existence.

In a way becoming them the brutes from America are under the influence of a vigorous will to fight against Japan. None of us Japanese feel this will to fight of the Americans more deeply and have a more intense conviction of the deadliness of the enemy than the officers and men of the Imperial Forces on the firing lines in the Philippines.

Japanese Fighting Spirit

As a rule the wounded in an ordinary battle are several times as many as the killed. This is reversed in the case of the battle of Luzon Island. All reports from all the Philippine front show that the wounded are one-fifth of the killed, or a smaller proportion. It occurs from time to time that there is absolutely no mention of wounded in reports. The one thought of the officers and men of the Imperial Forces in the Philippines area is that of killing as many enemies as possible. Thus they allow nothing, not even a lost limb or arm, to stand in the way.

The tank operated by men under Sublieutenant Takakura moved on, as though it were a living thing, and crushed to death many enemy troops after all members of the crew had died in action.

The Nagayoshi Unit that halted an enemy force of two divisions at Subic reported to headquarters that all were in high spirits and burning with a desire to make an end of the enemy, this at a time when they had had all their guns damaged and were short of provisions and ammunition. The spirit of the Nagayoshi Unit is the spirit of all Japanese in the Philippines area.

SWEDEN IS INCREASING TEXTILE PLANT OUTPUT

Government Realistically Supporting Domestic Cultivation By Granting Loans

(Continued From Yesterday)

When the flax-dressing mill in the county Vasternorrland or Vasterbotten is completed, domestically cultivated flax will be available from an area of over 4,000 hectares.

In order to provide for the country's normal peace requirements of flax fiber, about 24,000 tons of seeded flax will be needed. Reckoning with a normal crop of about 3,000 kg. of seeded flax per hectare, an area of approximately 8,000 hectares will have to be planted with flax, if that quantity is to be supplied. As the conditions for the cultivation of flax are favorable in various parts of the country, from Skane up to Vasterbotten, it should not be difficult to attain a cultivated area of that extent.

Improvements Effected

If it be asked what our experience has hitherto been regarding the domestic cultivation of flax on a larger scale, it may be answered that in several places the results have not come up to expectations. It has in fact been found that the average crop per hectare as well as the percentage yield of flax-stems had been too optimistically estimated. In the last-mentioned respect, however, improvements have already been effected. Considerable progress has, for example, been made in regard to the dressing and further preparation of so-called "green flax," which is supplied from the establishment of Halland Flax Growers' Association at Laholm. This result has been achieved partly by certain improvements in the machine equipment at the mill, partly thanks to the very laudable efforts made by the Almedahl-Dalsjofors flax-spinning mill to elaborate new methods for the spinning of that material. At present a committee appointed by the Flax Board is carrying on further investigations regarding the uses of "green flax."

As for retted flax, many new observations have been made in regard to the percentage yield of fiber and tow, the length of the retting period under different conditions, etc. As the machinery in the flax-dressing mills is being continually improved, there are good prospects of raising the percentage yield of flax tow. Any increase in this yield will, of course, conduce to improve the finances of the flax-dressing mills and to render domestic flax more competitive.

As many problems are involved in the cultivation and preparation of flax, we must reckon with several years of study before a flax of truly superior quality, comparable with the best Dutch or Belgian flax, can be produced in Sweden. But, if the cultivation of flax is to be maintained in this country even under normal conditions, the production of a superior flax must be aimed at from the very outset. In regard to the production of inferior qualities of flax, Sweden has small prospects of competing with countries which have a considerably lower standard of life. We must therefore use our best endeavors to promote the production of flax of the same high class as that produced in Belgium and Holland, if results of lasting value are to be attained, and if the great efforts which are now being made in various quarters to extend the domestic cultivation of flax and to create the necessary conditions for its maintenance after the war are to be crowned with success.

2. Hemp

Under the name of "hemp," several different kinds of fiber, with partly similar uses, such as "Indian hemp," "Manila hemp" and "Sisal hemp," as well as hemp proper, are found on the market.

Hemp is used for making fire-hose, canvas, fishing-nets, carpet warps, rope, binder twine, cord, etc. Though under normal conditions the cheaper tropical fibers are employed for several of these purposes, hemp proper is still largely used in this country.

Hemp proper is cultivated principally in Russia, Italy, the Balkan countries, Poland and Hungary as well as in some non-European countries such as Manchoukuo, Asia Minor and the United States. In recent years hemp has been cultivated on a large scale also in Germany.

(To Be Continued)

Gifu Mayor to Stay

Kunimatsu Matsuo, upon expiration of his term of office, was reappointed Mayor of Gifu by the Home Ministry. He has been in the mayoral post of Gifu for six consecutive terms.

ENEMY LANDING ON JAPAN SURE TO SEAL HIS FATE

Fighting on Homeland Will Be God-Sent Chance to Decide Our Victory in War

If the enemy should land on Japan Proper his forces will be destroyed and a sudden change be brought about to the military situation, for in Japan Proper the Japanese Forces have fighting men and materials in quantities several times greater than the enemy's, a comment in the Asahi declared on Thursday.

The Asahi comment said in effect: "The fighting on Yiojima has reached a point of horrible bitterness in which the terrain around the Japanese positions, has been transfigured by the tremendous air and artillery bombardments by the enemy. In the meantime, the fighting on Luzon is increasing in intensity with each passing day. In each battlefield, the enemy, depending on material power, has attempted to overwhelm the Japanese at a stroke. Under cover of overwhelmingly superior air power, the enemy has sent three divisions of Marines, comprised of about 45,000 men, into the fighting on Yiojima and 14½ divisions, about 200,000 men, into the Luzon battlefield. By the skilled strategy and efficient fighting of the Japanese Forces holding strong positions, however, the enemy is suffering an unexpectedly great amount of bleeding.

"Joseph Grew, United States Undersecretary of State, has expressed amazement at the tremendous fighting of the Japanese Forces by declaring in effect, 'The Tarawa operations showed that the Japanese Forces are a fighting force possessing an unbelievable conviction. The Americans learned the same lesson in the Manila operations. The fact that the Americans are sustaining serious losses in the Yiojima operations is due to the tough fighting power of the Japanese Forces.'

"Regrettably, however, the enemy controls the sea and air at Yiojima as well as Luzon, and the Japanese Forces are isolated, with their rear supply lines cut off. And because the enemy, in contrast, has a secure supply line, he is in a position to send a continuous stream of men, fuel, ammunition and food, despite his great losses. As such, the situation on both islands must be regarded as unfavorable for the Japanese despite the furious fighting of the Japanese Forces there.

Enemy's Recent Strategy

"The recent conduct of the enemy's operations is such that he moves immediately to the next operations as soon as one campaign reaches a stage of general favorableness. This is evidenced by the enemy's landing on Leyte while the Morotai and Peliliu operations were still unconcluded; his landing on Mindoro and Luzon even while the Leyte operations were still going on; and his landing on Yiojima in the midst of the fighting on Luzon. It can thus be easily supposed that while fighting on Yiojima, the enemy is, in the meantime, preparing steadily to invade the Japanese homeland. The raid conducted on the Southwest Isles on March 1, by an enemy task force may be regarded as a test attack for the following operations.

"Then how will the enemy move hereafter? The enemy's final strategic objective is a landing on the Japanese homeland. But in view of the fact that the enemy's past operations, despite their boldness, have been conducted with safety first being the basic principle, it is clear that he will carry out large scale and careful preparations preceding such a landing just as in the case of the formation of the second front in Europe. As the first step, the enemy will probably attempt to gain advance air bases along the line linking Yiojima, the Ogasawaras, the Southwest Isles and Taiwan in order to tighten the air assault ring around Japan. The enemy will gain bases not only for B-29's but for B-24's, whose mass production is possible, and send them along with P-38's, P-51's and P-61's, which are long-range fighters. He will also throw repeated task force attacks on Japan and try to carry out a thorough bombing of Japan. If not enough air power can be deployed in such bases, the enemy possibly might seek B-24 bases on the China continent and try for a landing there.

"When the enemy lands on Japan he will do so after having intensified the raiding of Japan and the destruction of Japanese air bases, munitions production power and transportation network. And in view of the fact that the enemy is in an obvious hurry to bring the war to a swift conclusion, a landing on Japan may not be too far distant. The decisive clash of the main strength of the opposing forces is considered inevitable in the fourth year of the War of Greater East Asia.

Japanese Command Confident

"The Japanese command possesses overbrimming confidence that in this decisive battle on the Japanese homeland, the invading enemy will be hit first on the sea, that the enemy forces which escape the sea pounding and make the coast will be hit by the water edge, that if they drive inland they will be completely smashed there, so that the war will be decided at a stroke. In the Japanese homeland, which is the source of Japanese fighting power, all national strength can be converted directly into fighting power. In the island operations which have occurred until now, the key to the situation has been the problem of supplies from the rear. Regrettably, the Japanese shortage of bottoms, the activity of enemy submarines and the superiority of the enemy's air power made it so that only a fraction of the Japanese fighting personnel and munitions sent from the homeland could operate as fighting power in the battlefield. This was the greatest reason for the unfavorableness in the situation. In the fighting on the Japanese mainland, however, this greatest of all operational defects will be completely eliminated.

"On the other hand, the enemy's difficulties will increase, because of his ever-lengthening supply lines. As Grew recently declared, the United States is suffering from an acute shortage of bottoms in the Pacific. It is clear that the launching of large scale landing operations will aggravate that shortage. The enemy, driving upon Japan, must expect the sending to the bottom of the ocean of the greater part of his fighting personnel and weapons in attacks unleashed by the Japanese surface forces, which have been awaiting the time for attack, Special Attack Air Units and new weapons. These Japanese attacks will explode above the enemy's carriers, warships and transports.

"The enemy's wounds will be serious when several million tons of transports are sunk. If the enemy forces manage to escape the Japanese attack net and manage to make the coast, giant Japanese coastal batteries will open fire, pillboxes will function with deadly effect and a terrible blow will be inflicted upon them. If the enemy lands even then, several million crack Japanese troops, awaiting just such a contingency, will rush toward the landing point and annihilate the enemy forces before they have had time to deploy.

Enemy Will Be Annihilated

"At the time of the Normandy landing last year, the anti-Axis forces required about one month to complete the landing of 20-odd divisions. Should the enemy's operations progress similarly in the landing on Japan, the Japanese Forces already positioned along the coast will inevitably annihilate the enemy. Even supposing that the enemy increases the speed of his landings, the Japanese Forces will still hold an overwhelmingly superior position for a set time against the Americans, vaunters of the ability to throw in personnel and materials in quantities several times as great as their adversaries'. Thus the annihilation of the enemy will be certain. This makes a battle on the Japanese mainland of infinite favorableness to the Japanese.

"The most damaging blows the enemy can suffer are the losses of personnel and the loss of transports. Even under overwhelming enemy air superiority in the Yiojima and Luzon battlefields, the Japanese Forces, against far greater numbers, have inflicted casualties of 20,000 out of 45,000 in the former battlefield and about 70,000 out of 200,000 in the latter. In view of this fact, it is clear that the great Japanese Force in the homeland fortress will cause a terrific bleeding of the enemy, inflict a fatal blow on him and bring about a sudden change to the situation. The fighting on the Japanese homeland indeed will be the god-sent opportunity to decide victory in the War of Greater East Asia."

NEW POLITICAL PARTY SLATED TO BE FORMED

Preparatory Body Set as Sponsors Meet; Aims to Realize Sure-Victory Structure

A new political party will probably be formally organized on March 14 or 15, as the first meeting of the 300 sponsors of the organization was held Thursday afternoon in the Diet building and a subcommittee of 96 members composed of 17 Upper House members 70 Lower House members and nine others, was formed for making immediate preparations for the establishment of the new political organization.

President Seizo Kobayashi of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political party, opened the first meeting of the invited sponsors. After explaining the urgency of establishing a new sure-victory political structure as well as the nature and mission of the proposed political party, President Kobayashi expressed his determination to devote himself to the interests of the State as a member of the new organization.

Sub-Committee Formed

Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, member of the House of Peers, was made the chairman of the meeting at the proposal of Hyogoro Sakurai, member of the House of Representatives. Opinion was then expressed by several persons present on the urgency of forming a new political structure for winning final victory in the current war. Finally, Toraro Ushizuka proposed that 'for speedily forming the party, a subcommittee be organized to undertake the discussion and drafting of the declaration, rules, organization and other particulars of the new party. The proposal was unanimously approved, and a committee of 96 members was subsequently formed for making all necessary preparations.

In opening the meeting, President Kobayashi explained the urgent need of forming a new political structure in substance as follows:

'I believe it is now the most urgent question to bolster further the people's confidence and determination as well as to mobilize the entire national strength for final victory. But the present internal political structure of Japan is too complicated and weak, and particularly too old-fashioned for materializing this. Under such conditions, it becomes difficult to manifest the burning patriotic sentiment of the people in the national administration, and to fully show the actual strength the people possess. Former political parties were mainly based on the operation of the Diet, failing to directly unite the people with war politics. Such is no way to manifest the total political strength of the nation. Now is the time to cast aside old ideas and establish speedily a structure of sure victory.

"When the great concentration of national strength is attained, the Government will be able to carry out its measures concretely, and to execute its war tasks by conquering the present difficulties with the united determinaion of the 100,000,000 people, thereby to permanently maintain perfect national polity.

Unity Stressed

"The most urgent matter for the people of the nation today is to realize fully the true significance of being subjects of the Empire and to devote their lives to the State, whatever be the field of activity of each. Our ancestors conquered national crises by uniting for the great cause, forgetting small differences. I do not doubt that the patriotic men throughout the country will willingly join to form the proposed new political party when they realize our aim.

"Of course, the new political organization is neither the restoration of former parties nor a strengthened Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association. It is really aimed to bring about a sure-victory political structure for meeting the present war situation. Yet, whether or not this objective will be attained depends on the firm determination and eagerness of the preparation committee. If the new party be still of the former structure, it will not only lose the trust of the people, but will also causes the failure of any attempt to establish a national sure-victory structure. It is hoped that the new party will be a simple organization, with talented men as the central figures to operate its activities. Then the establishment of the new political party for conquering all difficulties can be possible."

In his address before the first meeting for the organization of a new political party, Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso particularly expressed the need of being prepared for the development of such a possibility as an enemy landing on the mainland of Japan in a near future, and that there is no other way to conquer this crisis but for the people to be burning with the determination to willingly shoulder the responsibility for the execution of the war.

Can Be No Compromise

"The true nature of the present war, is to select between life and death, and there can be no compromise," Prime Minister Koiso said. "Naturally we have to win at any cost. We must realize fully the present urgent war situation, overcome all obstacles, and mobilize the entire fighting strength in order to win. Particularly, the political ideas of the people must be concentrated on the task of winning the war under complete unity. I believe it is now the most urgent political problem for the entire people to forget self and sacrifice themselves for the State. In this sense it is a matter of great joy that the formation of a powerful political party has been proposed for concentrating the political strength of the people thereby to contribute to the material and spiritual unity of the Empire.

"The Government hopes that a strong and large political party will be organized to meet the present situation, to guide and concentrate the people's fighting spirit on the execution of the war, and thus to establish a sure-victory national structure."

Obituary

Baron Kokyu Ri, Lord Steward to the Household of Prince Ri, who had been under medical treatment since the middle of February, died of acute pneumonia at his residence in Keijo on Wednesday. He was 65 years old.

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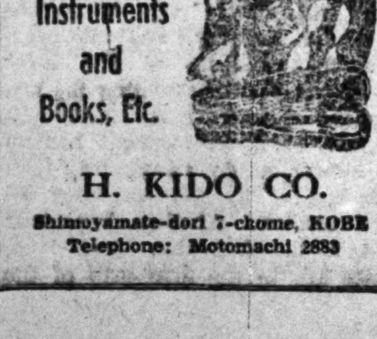

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1945

Army Day and Unity

The celebration of Army Day today means more to the Japanese nation this year than at any previous time during the entire forty years' history of this commemorative date. For as the storm of invasion gathers at the very gates of the homeland, the Japanese people are moved to manifest more strongly than ever before their perfect identity with the Army which is of their own flesh and blood as well as spirit. As danger approaches ever nearer, the insoluble bond between the Army and the people becomes ever stronger to reveal the unity of the entire Japanese nation.

This unity between the Army and the people arises from the fact that the Japanese Army and Navy represent the whole of the nation in a way that the fighting forces of other countries cannot do. Whereas the armies of our enemies are organizations of professional mercenaries padded out by conscript levies in time of war, the Army of Japan is composed at all times, in war or peace, of ordinary subjects from all walks of national life. The Army is the nation in arms and the nation is nation of warriors dedicated unitedly at all times to the service of His Majesty the Emperor who rules equally over all. In a peculiarly intimate way the Army and the nation are thus one. Whatever may be the nature of the situation, however great the strain, there can be no division or distinction between the Army and the nation which are essentially identical. The more intensely the Army throws itself into the fray, the more vigorously does the whole nation push forward with the Army from which it cannot be separated.

The unity of the Army and the people is buttressed also by the essential role which the Army has traditionally performed as the instrument of the nation's ordained mission. That mission is not only to defend the Japanese homeland but also to defend the freedom of all the kindred neighboring countries of East Asia. Thus, as the Japanese Army defends the Japanese homeland from the imperialistic encroachments which threaten from abroad, it is helping to defend the neighboring countries of Asia from the same imperialistic enemy who menaces them all. It is as the emancipator of the peoples of Asia and as the guardian of their liberties against aggression from afar that the Japanese Army always functions, and in this respect it reflects the fundamental policy of the Japanese nation which strives to see all nations and all peoples attain each its proper and rightful place in the world. Carrying out this essential world mission of the Japanese nation, the Japanese Army naturally enjoys the solid support of the entire Japanese people.

Army Day serves to keep fresh the consciousness of this traditional function of the Japanese Army, for this day commemorates the fortieth anniversary of the glorious victory at Mukden on March 10, 1905 which turned back the tide of the Tsarist imperialism. Just as that victory saved all East Asia from the great foreign menace which threatened to overwhelm all East Asia in those days, today against a much mightier enemy the Japanese Army is battling to bring about a similar salvation. For, whether pitted against the Tsarist military adventurism of forty years ago or against the Anglo-American imperialism of today, the Japanese Army is fighting for the same ideal—the defense of the Japanese homeland and the protection of the freedom of East Asia from foreign despoilers.

Fighting for such an object, inspired by such a tradition, and representing so completely the fundamental polity of the nation, the Japanese Army and nation no wonder enjoy a unity which no crisis can loosen. This unity is a guarantee of the indomitable resolve of Japan to fight on, whatever the odds may be, until final victory. There can be no other course. Army Day is a clear reminder of the underlying bases which make inevitable that fact.

Canada's Position in the Western Hemisphere

A recent foreign dispatch disclosed that the Inter-American Conference now being held at Mexico City took up on February 27 the proposal for the invitation of Canada into the Pan-American Union. The invitation, this dispatch added, will provide that Canada must stand in the Americas on an equal footing with the other countries of the hemisphere.

This proposal to invite Canada into the Pan-American system is, of course, not new. A twenty-second chair was set aside for her in the Pan-American Union at Washington long ago, although no official invitation has ever yet been issued. But this new development at the present Mexico City Conference evidences the United States' ambition to round out completely her domination of the Western Hemisphere and the growing belief in that country that Canada must be made to assume a larger share of the responsibilities and obligations of a member of the Western Hemisphere, regardless of her membership in the British Empire. In the past, it will be recalled, Canada has only participated in inter-American conferences of a purely technical and professional nature and has not, for reasons of national policy, associated herself with any of the Pan-American political and economic meetings at which the United States has pushed forward her ambition for the complete subordination of the Latin American countries.

Inspired as this proposal must have been by the United States authorities, it must create new qualms in the hearts of the Canadian people. The Canadians may remember how, in the dark hours of Britain's military setback at Dunkirk, the United States secretly schemed to become heir to the British Empire. They must remember, too, that the United States has utilized her mutual defense agreement with Canada as well as the agreement, regarding the construction of the Alaskan Highway as convenient pretexts for sending her troops into Canadian territory. This latest proposal is designed more clearly than ever to detach Canada from the British Empire system and to attach her more closely to the Pan-American system dominated by the United States.

The qualms of the Canadians must be all the greater in view of the fact that their economic system is extremely vulnerable to the pressure of their southern neighbor. An examination of Canada's trade figures during the past fifty years shows that the United States has consistently occupied first place in Canada's total foreign trade. The United States investments in Canada are also greater than those of Britain. According to prewar statistics, the United States investments totaled 58 per cent of the total foreign investments in Canada while British investments were only 40 per cent. It is particularly significant that of all the United States overseas investments, 26.9 per cent has been poured into Canada.

No doubt the Canadian people as a whole will be opposed to joining the Pan-American Union, for they cannot be oblivious to the tyrannical methods of the United States toward the Latin American countries. Nor can the Canadian authorities be of a different mind, although when Prime Minister Jan C. Smuts of the Union of South Africa advanced his proposal for the strengthening of intra-Empire political and economic collaboration last year, Canadian Prime Minister MacKenzie King was careful not to arouse the ill-favor of the American Colossus by making any rash commitments to such a plan. But two facts stand out prominently, no matter what action the Mexico City Conference may take on this proposal to include Canada in the Pan-American Union on an "equal" footing: (1) Canada will no longer be able to pursue her policy of "splendid isolation" from the Pan-American system as effectively as in the past; and (2) the question of the position of Canada in the Western Hemisphere will form one of the most critical issues of Anglo-American-Canadian diplomacy in the future.

LITERATURE AMONG GENERALS

Japanese Military Leaders in Meiji Era Fond of Books

By KI KIMURA

March 10 marks the 40th anniversary of Japan's brilliant victory over Russia in the famous battle of Mukden during the height of the Russo-Japanese War.

On this memorable occasion it would be most interesting to flip back the pages of time and recall what kind of books some of our leading military figures were perusing during that momentous crisis. For books well reflect a person's character and personality. Books also give a rare and human insight into the mentality of a man, whether at war or at peace—especially the warrior.

Most of the prominent figures of the late Meiji era were well-versed in Chinese classics including the writings of Confucius and Mencius and the collection of poems of the Tang Dynasty. Having studied Chinese classics from their early school days, interest in that field of literature never faded. Thus, without going into the finer points of Chinese classics, let us see what European books met with the fancy and approval of our generals of the Russo-Japanese War.

Field-Marshal Iwao Oyama, during his youth, was a devout reader of Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables." During the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 he was attached to the German Army in the capacity of an observer. After returning to his homeland to report his observations, Field-Marshal Oyama went to France to further his studies. Naturally he was conversant in the French language. His diary written in French is treasured by his family.

General Gentaro Kodama, Chief-of-Staff and Field-Marshal Oyama's right hand man, was fond of "La Vie Simple" (The Simple Life) written by Charles Wagner, a French writer and clergyman. Just before the battle of Mukden, the General was seen in his field headquarters at the battlefront conscientiously persuing this book. Evidently he was deeply impressed by it for he told his very intimate friends that when the war is over he would take to the mountains and "by abandoning all the glory and extravagance of society and civilized life" lead the life of a hermit. Incidentally, General Kodama is the father of Count Hideo Kodama, our present Education Minister.

Another general well-versed in the French language was Field-Marshal Masatake Terauchi, who ably served as War Minister at the time of the Russo-Japanese War. General Terauchi took great delight in reading the adventurous novels penned by Alexandre Dumas. His son, Field-Marshal Juichi Terauchi is our Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in the Southern Regions.

But above all others the most well-informed on Western literature of this period was Surgeon Major-General Ohgai Mori, who headed the medical department of the Second Army. An arduous student of European letters Ohgai Mori has been called a soldier-writer.

His knowledge of German literature as well as his fluency in the German language represented the highest level ever attained by a Japanese. During his student days in Berlin he astounded his audience by delivering a series of lectures in German on Karl von Clausewitz's "Theory on War and Strategy." Upon his return to Japan from Germany he introduced Karl von Hartmann's famous philosophy and aesthetics.

In later years, Ohgai Mori translated Johann von Goethe's immortal "Faust" into the Japanese language. The publication of this remarkable translation was widely acclaimed here and in Germany. Indeed, his role was great in introducing German culture and literature into this country, having devoted a lifetime in this important field.

In the midst of the Russo-Japanese War, Ohgai Mori was serving on the battlefront at Tashihchiao, where during intervals he read Anatole France's "Abeille" (The Queen Bee).

There is an interesting incident how he happened to come in possession of this book. It so happened that Katai Tayama, an up-and-coming novelist, was attached to the Second Army, serving as a war correspondent. Tayama later made a name for himself as a writer of naturalism, following in the literary field made famous by such French writers as Guy de Maupassant and Gustave Flaubert. Tayama was a great lover of books as was his friend, Mori. One day he journeyed out to Yingkou in search of some interesting foreign books. After browsing through several second-hand book-shops he purchased two novels. Upon his return to the front he presented one of them to Mori. It was Anatole France's "Abeille."

DISUNITY AND CHAOS IN FRANCE

Local National Liberation Committees Defy De Gaulle—Communists and Irregular Armies Add to Confusion

By ISAMU INOUYE
Chief of Information Bureau of Domei

I

There are four main domestic problems which have come up before the Provisional Government of France since its transfer to Paris; namely, (1) the problem of organizing a new administrative structure, (2) the proposed fusion of the regular and irregular troops, (3) the purging of those people who cooperated with Germany, and (4) the formation of a social policy.

All of these four problems seem to be too much for the impotent De Gaulle regime which has been foisted on the French people. Unless these problems are solved by some means, the existing political uneasiness in France will not be liquidated and there will always be the danger that the De Gaullist regime may collapse.

Let us consider the first problem: the organization of a new French administrative mechanism. As the name of Provisional Government indicates, the De Gaullist regime is a transitional government. In other words, the present government will continue to exist until, as a result of a general election, a new parliament is elected and several political parties or a majority party organizes a new government, and a new president is duly elected. The weakness of the provisional government is, moreover, intensified by the lack of national unification in France. Nominally, the power of the De Gaullist regime extends over about two-thirds of the French Proper excluding the area now under military operations. In actuality, however, its administrative power extends only over a radius of 50 kilometers from the center of Paris. In the prefectures, there are innumerable "committees of liberation" which, being dictatorial forms of government, have no connection with the central provisional government at all. This state of affairs was created because, while the De Gaullist regime entered the city of Paris together with the anti-Axis forces, the outlying prefectures were "liberated" by independent national volunteer armies, with the result that each army created its own committee for the administration of each locality.

Reason for Chaos

In his speech delivered on October 14, 1944, Charles de Gaulle frankly explained the reason for the lack of a unified national administrative organ in France as follows:

"None of the ports in France is now capable of being used. Some of them have been destroyed. Her railways have been actually paralyzed. Her factories have no coal nor electric power. Her mines have been laid low. Farm implements have become useless. Stocks of raw materials and resources have been exhausted. The small quantity of vehicles, ships and stocked materials must be placed at the disposal of the anti-Axis forces. France has lost 300,000 men during the present war, while her 3,000,000 soldiers have been shipped to other countries as prisoners of war. Four thousand bridges have been blown up.

"All the authorities which have been organized in the past for the expulsion of the enemy as each occasion demanded should be abolished without exception. For their existence will only promote the existing confusion. The task of administration should be borne by the officials appointed by the government while the right of command should belong to the commanders appointed by the Minister in charge."

What De Gaulle asks is unmistakable. He says he cannot go into different localities because of the destruction of the means of transportation. He asks, therefore, that the local committee should, of their own accord, show more deference toward the central government at Paris. Speaking of transportation facilities, the only remaining railway facilities are inadequate even for the use of troops. Moreover, roads and highways have been destroyed everywhere. Nor are there any repairing materials. Both telephone and telegraphic services have been entirely disrupted, so that it is physically impossible effectively to direct local administrative affairs from Paris. Furthermore, the great majority of the members of the local committees are Communists or Leftists who are inclined to be hostile toward De Gaulle. These local leaders are absolutely strangers to the leaders of the central government at Paris. They have neither any obligation nor inclination to obey the De Gaullist regime. This hostile attitude on the part of local committees is most pronounced in Southern France. Such cities as Marseilles and Toulouse have refused to obey the mandates of the De Gaullist regime. As a matter of fact, these cities have formed local government which are opposed to the De Gaulle government. It is to such local committees that De Gaulle has been appealing for a change of heart.

De Gaulle Has No Power

At present, the provisional government has no real power to make these local bodies obey its decrees or to disband their organizations. The present conditions in France strikingly resemble the conditions that prevailed in Russia at the end of the last Great War. At that time there was the central government which was opposed by local committees of soldiers, farmers and workmen or Soviets and their mutual opposition ultimately developed into the Bolshevik revolution. Present day France is treading a similar course and there are various phenomena everywhere that remind one of the eve of a revolution. It is still premature to predict whether De Gaullé will meet the fate of Kerensky, but there is much apprehension about such a possibility. The various French committees of liberation may not prove to be identical to the Soviet system but at least they may be considered as the French errata edition of the Soviet system. There have been rumors that the local committee of liberation at Lyon is making preparations for its declaration of Soviet independence. There are, however, some grave differences between the French committees of liberation and the Soviet organizations. While the Soviet was an administrative organ which was composed of men elected by factories and farm villages, the French committees are composed of self-chosen men. Although these local committees have been criticizing the De Gaullist regime as being self-appointed and imposed on the French people, they also exposed themselves to the same criticisms. And this is why they cannot assume any decidedly vigorous attitude toward the Paris regime under De Gaulle. Moreover, these local committees were organized under the banner of patriotism and resistance to foreign power, and not on the basis of class struggle. They are composed of all sorts of personalities, so that there is no unification in this respect. It is because of this heterogeneous composition of the committees that they cannot unite in their demands. There is a persistent danger of a possible internal split should they once take an unwise course. Furthermore, the majority of the committee members are local people who are not big enough to direct their attention to important national situations. As a result of all this, these committees have detached themselves from the central government and have been maintaining themselves as local powers, but then this may prove convenient for the Paris regime in crushing them one by one when the proper time should arrive. The largest committee of liberation is as large as a prefecture at most. Nor is there any horizontal liaison existing among themselves. It may be said that the greatest defect of the committees as a revolutionary force lies in the fact that they constitute no unified national movement.

Communist Infiltration

Although what they are capable of doing and what they are actually doing at present constitute a great obstacle to the adjustment of the national administrative mechanism by the De Gaullist regime as the central government, they can not be considered a revolutionary menace for the fourth Republic. If there is anything that would run the fourth Republic, it will not be the committees of liberation, but the cobweb of the Communist Party extending all over France. The Communists have put up their nests within the local committees so that they prove a serious source of trouble for the De Gaullist regime unless effective measures are taken.

The second source of trouble for the Paris regime is the irregular armies—the armies of the local committees of liberation. These armies may also be said to constitute the guardians of the committees. They are shabby in all respects when the once famous French National Army is remembered, so that the existence of these armies does not assume any serious issue. However, although the De Gaullist regime has demanded their disbandment, it has not been able to enforce the demand. It is politically impossible to disband them because these armies in the localities where no order has yet been restored are the only ones capable of maintaining order and security therein. In the absence of an effective police force, their disbandment will create the immediate danger of anarchy and disorder. True, the existence of the local armies has been obstructing the adjustment of police system. At any rate, the Paris Government has no real power to do away with frictions created by the existence of these armies. Another important point is the fact that these local armies are in the firm grip of the Communistic elements. The Communist Party intends to keep these armies as long as possible as the hot-bed of strife and as an instrument of social struggle. Psychologically, it is only natural that those heroes who had the honor of liberating their nation but yesterday should not be thrown out of the armies into the street half-starved and almost naked. Such an attempt would certainly create an alarming resentment among the soldiers. But if the soldiers are in the army they can make use of in this connection to make some economic gains in the name of patriotism. It is said that if a person has led the life of a beggar for three days, he will remain a beggar forever. Nor are these Frenchmen who have had the experience of being a member of a local armies likely to quit the army.

Unable to Control Local Armies

In view of the fact that the power of the Paris regime extends only over a small area around the French capital, it is well-high impossible to secure the obedience of the scattered local armies by means of a mere government notice or decree. Moreover, the mopping-up operations against the remaining German forces in French territory are being conducted not by the forces of the De Gaullist regime but by the local troops. Thus, the Paris government can not very well order these local armies to throw down their weapons and go home.

From such circumstances, it was proposed that the local armies disband and that those wishing to remain in army life could join the regular troops of the provisional government. There can be no reason why irregular troops should be allowed to exist in any civilized country and for this reason no opposition was shown by these French irregular forces against their own disbandment on any formal ground. But they wish to postpone this disbandment due to private reasons. It is because of this that they are opposed toward the government's plans of disbandment. Their latest suggestion is that the government should not make individual irregular soldiers join the regular forces upon the disbandment of the irregular troops, but that the irregular troops as a whole should be absorbed together with their commanders by the regular troops of the government on the ground that, having fought shoulder to shoulder for the liberation of their fatherland, they are unwilling to part with their comrades. This demand was doubtlessly made with an eye on a mass revolt in case of emergency. But this is exactly what the provisional government fears most about these irregulars. The government justly asserts that it can not permit the creation of an army within the national army for this very reason. The difficulty of solving this entire problem is accentuated by the fact that a foreign nation is pulling strings behind the curtains.

(To Be Concluded)

TRAITS OF ENGLISHMEN

Falstaff Is Typical Personification Of British People

By RINTARO FUKUHARA
Professor at Tokyo Literature and Science University

Editor's Note: The following article contributed by Rintaro Fukuhara, Professor at Tokyo Literature and Science University, appeared recently in the magazine Shincho.

I

When one reads German literary comments on Faust he will discover that every word and phrase has a deep significance, reflecting the general spirit of Faust's work, English literature, on the other hand, is devoid of such depths. It is doubtful whether the persons who read Emerson or Carlyle considered their works as having a penetrating insight. It is necessary to interpret the deep meanings of every sentence in the works of Black and the recently popular Dunn but they are not national literature like Faust. Unless one says that a deep significance is contained in each word and sentence in certain works of Shakespeare, there is nothing else in English literature which can be compared with Faust. Shakespeare is a very difficult writer to understand as he does not hold up a clear ideology for every one to see.

French literature is very refined, English literature is on the other hand, like a country-dweller in this regard. It is heavy and unclear.

I believe that German literature possesses a loftiness of spirit and will. I also believe that French literature has commendable characteristics for its lightness and delicate sentiments. English literature takes a place somewhere between the two and possesses some of the characteristics of the two, I believe that English literature is characterized more by facts rather than by conceptions, actual feelings. In other words, it is made to be practical. The lofty spirit of Milton and the ethereal imagination of Shelley are strange existences because of their loftiness and ethereal character.

Is Practical Literature

I have a feeling, therefore, that English literature is a literature of practical life. This practical life is humble and common in the main. How should one live? This is their problem of English poets and novelists. Such problem as how one should think or how one should create beauty do not attract their attention. Works of Coleridge and Oscar Wilde are, however, exceptions. It has been the mission of English literary to find an answer to this question during the five centuries from Chaucer to Eliot.

It is said that Napoleon called the English people a nation of shopkeepers. It is not a mistake to say that English literature is a literature of tradesmen. English literature has been written for merchants since the 18th century. Even before the 18th century, Shakespeare had written his plays for merchants. To be sure, literature in Japan since the 18th century has mainly prospered because of the patronage of merchants. This fact, therefore, does not apply to English literature alone. It can be clearly said, however, that English literature was intended to meet the tastes of the common and low people.

Bacon was a contemporary of Shakespeare but was an aristocratic scholar and not a merchant. But the things which he wrote in his "Essays" often conveys the impression that they were written for tradesmen. For example, he speaks only of the benefits of acquaintanceship in his chapter on friendship. He is entirely different from Montaigne, who rejoices over pure friendship. Montaigne likes his friends because they are friends.

Observe With Naked Eye

In other words, English writers observe with their naked eyes instead of by their brains. They observe first of all how the world is, before fixing a direction to life. They are adept in accepting the complexities and contradictions of life as they are. Plays of Moriel are well-ordered and systematized. They give the reader a feeling of exhilaration upon reading them. English dramatists toward the end of the 17th century, who had studied Moriel, for instance, even the Moriel-like Congrieve, have not written such well-ordered and systematized plays. Their plays are very complicated in plot. There hardly is a person who can clearly quote the ending of the "World's Path," the masterpiece of Coleridge, from memory. English dramatists are in the respect like playwrights of Japan. They like to weave the main plot with other subsidiary plots. This is the doing of practical men who consider the world as a combination of unexpected incidents.

The literature of Cowley and Woolton tried to give the British public refuge in seclusion. That was because their works were produced in the bloody age of Cromwell's civil war. An essayist by the name of Charles Lamb appeared 150 years later when the French Revolution was superseded by the age of Napoleonic wars. He created his own literature in a world of escape. However, when one looks closely at him, one will observe that Lamb also had a very solid practical conception which acted us a wind-break to prevent the winds of life from blowing into his house of retirement. One is taken with surprise over this discovery. And the reader will feel the necessity again to investigate the practical spirit and traits of the English people.

This practical spirit suddenly asserted itself in the opening years of the 18th century. There was a change among the classes which constituted the backbone of the English nation in this century. The society of aristocracy gave way to a society of middle class people. This middle class continued to maintain its traditional practical spirit with an increasing firmness. Robinson Crusoe which appeared at the beginning of this century is a literal manifestation of this change. Realism replaced romanticism. The significance of this literary work lies in the cleverly woven ideal of the rising class characterized by an adventurer who fights against realities. It is not a mere story for children. The English people worked diligently like Robinson Crusoe and created their modern England.

Cynicism and Satire

Gullivers' Travels which is remembered among us also as a story for children appeared around the same time as Robinson Crusoe. This story is permeated with sharp cynicism and satire and is not a mere fairy tale. It is a criticism of reality. If Defoe's world is one in which one fights honestly against realities as they are, the world of swift is one in which one ridicules realities as they are.

That the English are very practical people is fully revealed in their politics, diplomacy, colonization policy and methods of war. That they are able to wash their hands immediately of reality, no matter how dirty it may be, and to retire in their individual world of meditation and keep aloof is due to their satirical tendency. It can be said that they possess two different spectacles through which to look. Even the French and the Germans find this more than they can manage. Reality is ugly forever and there is no limit to this. Therefore, reality knows no end. They have the way to be indifferent to everything which they consider as having no end. They are fully acquainted with the impossibility of bringing an end to anything. They settle the matter away from their minds by saying that, that is reality. They begin on new measures to cope with realities. This is different from the high-school fastidiousness of the Americans. The twisted satirical spirit of the British enables them to become satiric philosophers instantly and liberates them from the chains of "material" reality.

Dr. Johnson also has this capacity. Charles Lamb also has this. Although Lamb has created a literature of escape as mentioned before, it cannot be denied that this belongs to the school of Swift from the standpoint that it was created in the world perspective of satire. Lamb, however, made reality worthless by a different method from Swift. It is a thought which propounds the uncertainty of everything. All human beings are fools at their root. He has written, "I love fools," in his essays entitled "The Foolishness of Everything." This means to love everybody because of his foolishness. Satire changes and appears in a shape of human love in him. If all splendor, dignity, strife and hatred are interpreted as futile efforts of foolish human beings, it is a comedy in the end. It is a picture of pitiful and lovable human beings. This is a comical sight which, at the same time, draws tears from the observers. This feeling is called humor. All real troubles of Lamb in this world were exchanged with a peace which purifies human beings.

(To Be Concluded)

PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, March 9

SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

MAINICHI—Although General De Gaulle had decided to participate in the San Francisco Conference slated for April 25 he has now declined the invitation to become a sponsoring Power. His sudden change of attitude may appear surprising but there is logic in it. He had demanded participation in the Yalta Conference, but was refused. He then stated that he could take no responsibility for the decision on which he had not been consulted. When President Roosevelt, in an attempt to entrap him, proposed to meet De Gaulle at Algiers, the latter refused. With Franco-American relations developing along such lines, it was but natural for De Gaulle to decline the invitation to become a sponsoring Power.

But then, why did De Gaulle demand to participate in the Yalta Conference, and moreover, why did America and Britain not accede to his request? The London Times stated that "it is a matter of great regret for us that the motive for France's refusal of our invitation seems to have been in consideration of her rank as a first-class Power." And Le Temps, Paris, wrote: "The world is being dominated by three Powers, and it is held that the remaining countries can only be held in the hands of those three. However, France refuses to accept protection as a small nation." We believe that this answers our two questions. It is questionable whether France today is a first-rate Power or not, but at any rate America and Britain do not consider any third country, excepting the Soviet Union, as a sovereign body. There is no need here to take up the question as to what they think about the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union is in the position of being the only ally of De Gaulle. America and Britain are busily plotting to deprive France of her mandates, Syria and Lebanon. And how are America and Britain viewing French North Africa, for instance? It is not only recently that De Gaulle has been showing a tendency to veer away from the Anglo-American camp and it cannot be denied that this trend has gradually been intensified. He has welcomed Count Sforza, who has been considered unfit in Britain, as the Ambassador from the Bonomi regime—a small matter perhaps, but sufficient to indicate the trend of affairs.

Fruits of Wisdom

Lord God, I thank thee that thou hast been pleased to make me a poor and indigent man upon earth. I have neither house nor land nor money to leave behind me.—Luther.

* * *

Half the vices in the world rise out of cowardice, and one who is afraid of lying is usually afraid of nothing else.—Froude.

* * *

Whatever ignominy or disgrace we have incurred, it is almost always in our power to reestablish our reputation.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

The obscurest sayings of the truly great are often those which contain the germ of the profoundest and most useful truths.—Mazzini.

* * *

Nothing good ever comes of violence.—Luther.

* * *

A wise man's day is worth a fool's life.—Arabic.